

### **AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please replace paragraph [03] with the following amended paragraph:

[03] One system used for surgical tracking is an electromagnetic tracking system. In a typical electromagnetic tracking system, the area of the patient's body where surgery is to take place is imaged using an imaging technology such as the MRI, ultrasound, X-ray, CT scan or any other appropriate imaging device. The scanned images are stored in a computer system and are displayed on a screen during the surgical procedure. Alternatively, some systems, known generally as imageless systems, use a computer model in place of the scanned image. Data points are taken from the actual patient in the operating room and the model is morphed to provide an image representing the actual ~~patient~~patient. A transmitter that emits an electromagnetic field is then secured to the patient's body proximate the area of the patient's body where surgery is to take place in a fixed and known position to the surgical site. The instrument that is to be tracked during surgery has a receiver attached thereto that receives the electromagnetic signals from the transmitter. The transmitter and receiver are both connected to communicate with the computer that displays the image. The computer translates the location of the transmitter to an equivalent point on the image. Then, by monitoring the signals sent from the transmitter to the receiver as the instrument is used in surgery, the computer is able to track the movement of the instrument relative to the transmitter, and thus the surgical site, and transpose the movement to the image. Therefore, medical personnel may closely track the positioning and progress of the instrument within the patient's body during surgery by examining the image.

Please replace paragraph [34] with the following amended paragraph:

[34] Returning to Fig. 2, in operation, images are taken of the surgical site with an imaging device such as an X-Ray, MRI, or CT scan. The images are stored on the computer 42 and can be reproduced on the screen 46. The transmitter is positioned proximate the surgical site in a fixed and known position relative to the surgical site.

The surgeon selects a working portion 22, for example a drill bit, to be used with the instrument 10. The surgeon then connects the attachment mechanism 38 to the working portion 22 by securing the working portion 22 between the rollers 86. The receiver 50 connected to the attachment mechanism 38 communicates with the transmitter and the computer 42 such that the computer 42 can calculate the position of the receiver 50 relative to the transmitter and thus the surgical site. Because the receiver 50 is at a fixed and known distance D1 (Fig. 6) from the centerline 26 of the working portion 22 (regardless of the diameter of the working portion 22), the computer 42 can calculate the trajectory, of the working portion 22 relative to the surgical site.